GEELONG NATURALIST

MUSEUM OF VICTORIA
10 OCT 1994
LIBRARY

Vol. 30 No. 4
Registered by Australia Post Publication No. VBQ 1814
ISSN 0726-7363
October 1994

MUSEUM OF VICTORIA
22512

OFFICE BEARERS 1994-95

President
Mr Ture Hergstrom, 40 South Street, Belmont. 3216.
(Tel: 432 164)

Immediate Past President
Mr Graeme Tribe, 2 Dare Street, Ocean Grove. 3226.
(Tel: 552 302)

Vice President & Program Co-Ordinator
Ms Claire McCormick, 4 White Street, Belmont. 3216.
(Tel: 437 047)

Honorary Secretary
Mr Barry Lingham, 49 Cuthbertson Drive,
Ocean Grove. 3226. (Tel: 554291)

Honorary Minutes Secretary
Mr Peter Williams, P.O.Box 1647, Geelong. 3220.
(Tel: 213 503)

Honorary Treasurer
Mr Ray Baverstock, 13 Helena Street, Highton. 3216.
(Tel: 437 025)

Committee
Mr Rob Beardsley, 73 Iona Avenue, Belmont. 3216.
(Tel: 411 951)
Mr Dennis Greenwell, 4 White Street, Belmont. 3216.
(Tel: 437 047)
Ms Cecily Lawrie, 36 Hereford Drive, Belmont. 3216.
(Tel: 443 395)
Miss Diana Primrose, P.O.Box 1412, Geelong. 3220.
(Tel: 501 811)
Mr Dick Southcombe, 4 Peary Street, Belmont. 3216.
(Tel: 433 916)

Honorary Newsletter Editor
Ms Cecily Lawrie, 36 Hereford Drive, Belmont. 3216.
(Tel: 443 395)

Honorary Librarian
Miss Betty Moore, Wormbete Station Rd,
Winchelsea South. 3241. (Tel: 887 220)

GEELONG NATURALIST

JOURNAL OF THE GEELONG FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB INC.

Vol 30 No.4
ISSN 0726-7363

Publishing Committee
Claire McCormick, 4 White Street, Belmont. 3216.
Barry Lingham, 49 Cuthbertson Drive, Ocean Grove. 3226.
Alban Lloyd-Jones, 6 Armitage Court, Belmont. 3216.

CONTENTS

Editorial 70
Ture Hergstrom — President's report 1993-94 71
Valda Dedman — Jerringot report 72
Dianne Hughes — Poaching In The Inverleigh Common 74
Dennis Greenwell — The Eucalyptus Sawfly 76
Les Barrow and Dennis Greenwell — Biodiversity Group report 79
Chris Gray — Beached Seabird Carcasses and Wind Patterns 81
Dick Southcombe — Plant Group 1993-94 report 86
Barry Lingham — Bird Group report 1993-94 87

G.F.N.C.Inc.
P.O.Box 1047.
Geelong, 3220.

Printed by Rowick Printers

EDITORIAL

This issue of the GEELONG NATURALIST will conclude the publication of the Magazine in its present form. Future issues will be included as a supplement of the G.F.N.C. MONTHLY NEWS.

I wish to acknowledge, on behalf of all members, our thanks and appreciation of the excellent service achieved in the publication of the magazine by the former editor, Valda Dedman and her colleagues David King and Gordon McCarthy, together with past editors and editorial committee members as well as those who helped with typing, printing and distribution.

Ture Hergstrom
President of the G.F.N.C.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT 1993-94.

During the 93/94 year, the G.F.N.C. was involved in several significant events. One such event was the Barwon Wetlands Art Project which was a cooperative effort involving the G.F.N.C., the City of South Barwon plus artists from the local region and other parts of Victoria. The final artworks produced were both interesting artistically and thought provoking in their ability to allow us to see the wetlands in a new perspective. Congratulations to Hank van Apeldoorn, the artists and all our members who assisted in this very successful project.

Two new groups were established. The Biodiversity Group enjoyed shared learning experiences looking at everything from feathers to fossils, under the microscope and through study.

The Juniors Group was re-established by Ian Woodland with up to eight children attending. The Plant Group and Bird Group again completed successful years and the Jerringot Group continued to help manage and improve the club's leased section on the Belmont Common.

We have had many visiting guest speakers this past year, as well as our own members who provided us with interesting talks. Of particular interest was the report by members who shared their experiences during the successful Safari to the Kimberley Ranges,W.A. Their slide show was especially entertaining.

The excursions into the field have been very interesting and well attended.

Although we had no President during 1993/94, the committee members rotated chairing of meetings and did a great job of keeping the club moving along.

We wish to acknowledge and thank Barry Lingham and Ray Baverstock for the dedication and time they put into their respective positions, and thank them for continuing again this year.

Declining membership is one of the issues we must face and come up with a solution. Word of mouth is probably the best way of advertising, however, if you come up with other ideas, please pass them on to your Committee. Perhaps YOU can help revitalise OUR CLUB by sharing your enthusiasm for knowledge of the natural world.

Ture Hergstrom - President
Claire McCormick - Vice President

JERRINGOT GROUP REPORT 1993/94.

Jerringot, the Belmont Common Wildlife Reserve, survived both fire and flood during the past year. A number of activities were initiated to preserve, protect and promote the reserve in accordance with the terms of the club's licence.

Advice was obtained from Mark Trengove of the Geelong Indigenous Nursery to help identify problems relating to the eradication and control of noxious weeds and pest plants, and their replacement with suitable indigenous vegetation. A weed management plan has been drawn up, and with material assistance from the South Barwon District of the City of Greater Geelong, eradication of some of the worst pests has begun. With the removal of the blackberry, it has been pleasing to find Great Bindweed which had not hitherto been recorded for the sanctuary, and several seedling Red Gums.

A long-term revegetation plan is being worked out, and as environmental pest plants are removed they are being replaced with more suitable, locally indigenous species. Several planting days were held, one with the assistance of a "Gumnut" group (girls aged 7-8) from Grovedale, and culminating in a large autumn planting of 355 trees and shrubs, which were donated by the City of Greater Geelong and Barwon Water.

Several members collect rubbish on a weekly basis and this is removed by Council workers. Formal "rubbish days", including Cleanup Australia Day, were also held as club activities.

The G.F.N.C. worked actively with the Artists for Wetlands Project initiated by the South Barwon Region, providing advice and assistance as required. One of the exhibits, a wooden sculpture by Judy Lovell, was sited at Jerringot, and G.F.N.C. members were on hand during the weekend to interpret the wetland.

Several guided walks of the sanctuary were held for club members and the general public, including one as part of the summer program of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. As a result of public participation we gained two regular helpers for our maintenance program.

On World Environment Day (June 5) a Nature Watch was held and the results were published in the Geelong Naturalist. The club's involvement with Jerringot since 1978 was documented and published. An herbarium of mounted specimens has been started , under the guidance of Leila

Ramsay. Assistance, both on-site and at the school, was given to VCE students at Barwon Secondary College.

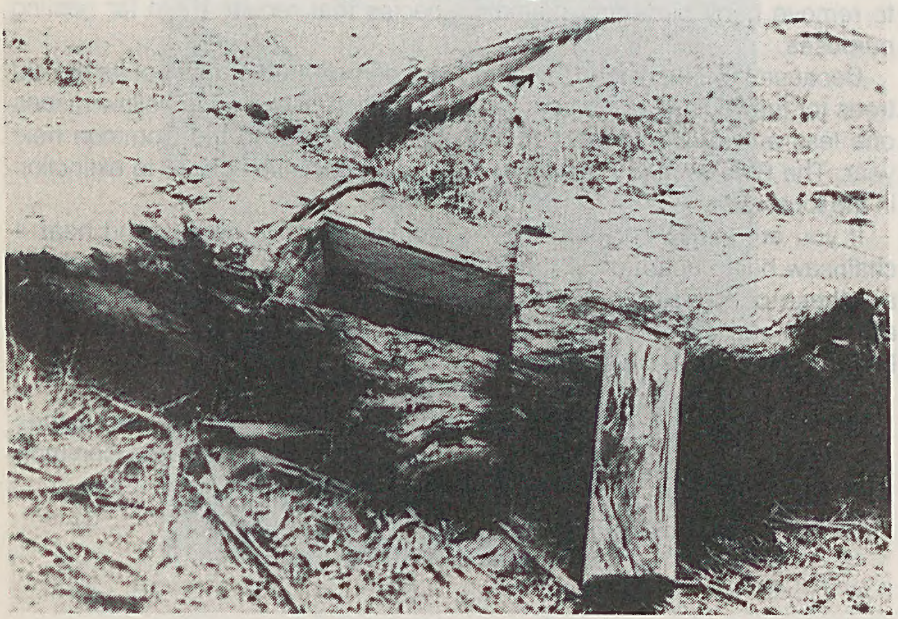
The sanctuary continues to be a valuable wintering site for the protected Latham's Snipe. Birds were regularly observed from mid-August and included flocks of more than one hundred. Other birds, including Swans, have nested, and the bird hide continues to be well used.

Particular thanks must be given to Dennis Greenwell who has worked tirelessly throughout the year to improve the Reserve.

Valda Dedman

POACHING IN THE INVERLEIGH COMMON.

By Dianne Hughes



In this picture the carefully cut out strip from the limb and the resultant access to the nest in the hollow limb is shown, indicating that the poachers were probably not amateurs and had performed this sort of operation many times.

Bird trapping, smuggling or whatever you like to call it, is unfortunately prevalent in the Inverleigh Common.

Sometime in late February the limbs of two trees were cut down. An astute local, thinking the way they were cut looked odd, decided to take a closer look.

It was apparent by the method of cutting that the limbs were not wanted for firewood. Someone had used a chainsaw to remove a section of the limb, gaining access to a bird nesting hollow. The nest probably contained the young of the Eastern Rosella or the scarce Blue-winged Parrot. (Blue-winged Parrot is official common in South West Vic.)

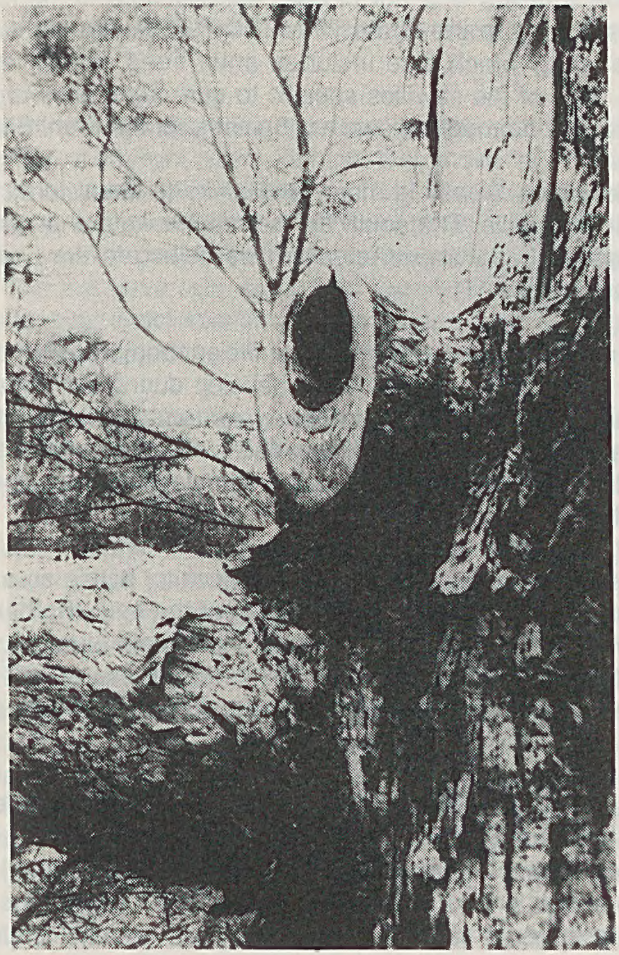
Markets for these birds unfortunately exist both in the local and overseas pet shop industries. Many of these birds die before they are sold.

When you see the damage done to the two very old Manna Gums by "these people" and look around the Common at other trees that have been cut down, the question arises as to how many of these trees were also cut to remove baby birds and mammal species that require them for nesting purposes.

Because the Inverleigh Common has been cleared of most of its big old trees for firewood over the years the destruction of even one hollow means one less animal will be able to reproduce and nest in the Common next year. The Blue-winged Parrot may be forced that much closer to extinction in the local area.

If you are wandering through the Common or live nearby and hear a chainsaw being operated in the Common at that time of the year chances are these people are involved in this illegal, cruel and highly destructive activity. If you see anything suspicious please contact the Police or the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources in Geelong.

Dianne Hughes
Friends of the Inverleigh Common



This photograph shows clearly where the limb has been sawn off by poachers. Note the limb was obviously a hollow one as shown by the hole into the trunk.

THE EUCALYPTUS SAWFLY

By Dennis Greenwell

Sawflies belong to the Order HYMENOPTERA (hymen - a membrane, pteron - a wing) which also includes ants, bees, wasps etc., suborder Symphyta. Two of the sawflies specific to gum trees are *Perga affinis* and *Perga dorsalis* (commonly known as "Spitfires" or the Steel Blue Sawfly).

The Eucalyptus Sawfly is more familiar in its larval form than in other stages of its life cycle. The adult "fly" is in fact a wasp that emerges in late summer and early autumn. (Actually, flies belong to the Order DIPTERA meaning two wings.)

The adult sawfly does not feed, as sufficient body reserves were built up during the larval stage and the eggs develop during the pupal stage. The adult female is basically an egg delivery system and frequently has some difficulty taking off due to its "payload" of eggs. The females are PARTHENOGENETIC, the eggs being stimulated to cleave and develop without fertilisation.

Females lay eggs in a "pod" with her ovipositor acting as a saw, cutting shallow notches between the two surfaces of the leaf. (Rather like making cuts into pitta bread). During egg laying the female is totally preoccupied and upon completion falls to the ground dead. An average of 65 eggs are laid, and after 32 days at 23 degrees Centigrade all hatch at about the same time.

After the larvae has eaten its way out of its eggcase, the next task is to get out of the pod. There is no problem with young leaves, however old tough leaves do pose difficulties. One (and sometimes more) becomes a leader who makes an exit out of which others may follow. One of the most interesting facts about sawflies is that they seem to need leaders from the moment of hatching until they return to the earth to pupate. (You may notice that the idea that sawflies have leaders will keep cropping up).

Experiments have shown that only about 1 in 13 are leaders. Batches of eggs of less than a dozen are often doomed.

Once out of the pod and on the surface of the leaf, they arrange themselves in a rosette pattern facing outward (rather like a wagontrain fighting off indians!). They move to the edge of the leaf at night to feed. Eucalyptus oil is not digested but held in the fore gut in a special sac. When disturbed they raise themselves in the familiar pose and regurgitate it.

During the third stage, they change from rosette pattern to clustering around a twig during daylight hours. At night they move “en masse” to feed, but not before a leader takes the initiative. They keep in contact by tapping their tail ends. If one becomes separated from the colony, it stops and taps repeatedly like a cry for help! The rest then respond by tapping for about 10 seconds. The lost larva taps again and usually by this method is soon reunited. The tapping is not specific to a particular group, so large colonies may be formed by smaller ones joining together.

These large colonies can easily defoliate young trees, and when this happens the leader must move them down and across the ground to another suitable tree.

Usually during October or November they come down to the ground and begin the process which leads to pupation. This takes place during the day. Because they cannot dig, they have to find a suitably friable spot. They wriggle around a lot and so begin to dig themselves in. During the first part of this procedure many die on the edge of the colony due to dehydration and overheating, these bodies probably protect the others. Once in the ground the colony breaks up and each make a hexagonal chamber out of earth, excrement and regurgitated eucalyptus oil. These chambers are arranged in honeycomb pattern. Inside, each larva lines its cell with silk, eucalyptus oil and excrement. It sheds its skin and remains head down for the summer in PREPUPA stage.

In February or March it turns around head up and again sheds its skin. It is now a pupa. It remains this way for two weeks, the adult features becoming noticeable as time passes.

Finally the pupal skin is moulted, but the adult stays in the cell for a couple of days before tearing open the top and emerging to continue the cycle.

As we noted in the third paragraph, the females are PARTHENOGENETIC. However, there are males. These are smaller than females and only account for about 20% of adults that emerge. The question is asked, what are they needed for? Nature usually has a purpose. Perhaps we can postulate their value was as "leaders".

A few further notes:

1. Sawflies can remain in the prepupal state for up to 3 years in times of poor food supply.

2. Although predators are few, birds have been observed feeding on them. Social interaction enhances the larvae's chances of survival.

3. The down side is that individuals cannot survive alone, if there are no leaders they cannot exit the egg pod nor can they decide where to feed or pupate.

References:

- Clyne, D.(1988) Densey Clyne's Wildlife of Aust.(Reed Books Pty Ltd, Frenchs Forest, N.S.W.)
- Davies, R.G. (1988) Outlines of Entomology. 7th Ed. (Chapman and Hall, London)
- Villee, C.A., Walker, W.F., Barnes, R.D., (1984) General Zoology. 6th Ed.(Sunders College Publishing Holt-Saunders Japan)
- Hughes R.D. (1974) Living Insects. Collins, (Sydney & London)

Dennis Greenwell
4 White Street
Belmont 3216

BIO-DIVERSITY GROUP REPORT.

In October 1993, we held the first meeting of the Bio-Diversity Group. This had been initiated by a number of club members who had felt the need for a group to "cover" the many subjects outside the very popular bird and botany disciplines.

The first part of this meeting addressed certain aspects of the format our group should adopt. We then went on to certain topics for the evening. There were such diverse subjects as the Sawfly life cycle. We examined fossils brought in by Jenny, and we also had discussions regarding honeycomb found in a tree, the anatomy of a swimmer crab and the unfortunate train of events that led Claire to take a drink from her wineglass, only to find that the contents, instead of being wine, were in fact protozoans!

As Spring gave way to Summer, we extended our horizons and in January had our first excursion. This was to Mud Island, where we enjoyed a couple of hours snorkelling and birdwatching. On the return trip we came within a metre of the Gannets on Pope's Eye and then watched seals on the Chinaman's Hat.

As we eased ourselves into the new year, we continued with a varied agenda and in February, our meeting concentrated largely on spiders. Frank Scheeling and his son Franciscus were able to give us much interesting information about these often much maligned creatures.

By April, our focus had turned toward frogs. We were able to examine live specimens of several species and discuss certain characteristics which helped in their identification. Peter Williams produced a most detailed report, with suggestions for the apparent decline in numbers of frog populations. Another part of the evening's activities centred around the relatively recent technique of microscopic analysis of mammal hair to identify species.

Dave King gave us details of how baits could be laid in plastic pipes. Double sided sticky tape on the inside of the tube collected a small sample of hair from any mammal entering the bait station without harming or stressing it.

With the coming of the cooler Winter weather, we moved our activities further afield and were able to make use of the facilities at Serendip Sanctuary. About a dozen members of the club attended on Sunday 19th June. We obtained specimens from the "Ponding Dam" and took them back to the Activities Room, where with the use of the video microscope and individual stereo microscopes, we were able to make quite a detailed study of our findings.

In conclusion, this first year has been a varied and exciting one. There have been around eight regulars attending our meetings and we would like to see more members come along and add to the interest of what we consider to be a most important and interesting part of our club's activities.

Les Barrow and Dennis Greenwell

Gipsy Point Lodge

Situated at the head of beautiful Mallacoota Inlet and surrounded by Croajingolong National Park, the Lodge provides a relaxing, comfortable base from which to explore a unique, unspoiled area rich in bird life, flora and fauna. Package holidays for bird observers and field naturalists. Other activities include fishing, boating, swimming, surfing and bushwalking.

First class all-inclusive accommodation in the Lodge or self-contained cottages.

For further details contact: Alan Robertson
Gipsy Point Lodge, Gipsy Point, Victoria 3891 Australia. Telephone: (051) 588205

BEACHED SEABIRD CARCASSES AND WIND PATTERNS.

Sea-birds are well known long distance migrants and wanderers. Most are only seen briefly in onshore waters and it is only by analysis of beachwashed carcasses that some knowledge of the range, diet and health of these birds can be established. The number of birds found gives some indication of how many are breeding on nearby islands or are migrating or feeding along the coastline.

Prions species are common visitors to local waters at certain times of year. A survey of sea-birds in Bass Strait recorded flocks of prion species >900 in March 1986 and again in July 1988 with small numbers observed outside the breeding season (Norman 1992). Many sea-birds move into Bass Strait waters in front of the winter prevailing westerly winds (Pescott 1983). The prions usually feed offshore, more than 5 Km from the nearest land, particularly in the 6-20 Km zone. Dead sea-birds are washed ashore on coastlines that are exposed to persistent onshore winds.

Prion species beached on the section of coastline from Ocean Grove 38°19" - 144°24" to Point Lonsdale 38°18" - 144°22" were recorded during 1992 (see diagram 1). This graph of the weekly number of prions found shows some correlation to the distribution pattern in the weekly percentage west wind (diagram 2).

Prion carcasses appeared regularly on one section of beach which suggested a source with some directional factor involved. Fairy Prions *Pachyptila turtur* colonise islands in Bass Straight off the north west tip of Tasmania. These islands lie in the South Wind Corridor bordered by King Island, Bold Point (near Grassy) and Tasmania West Point (see map page 84). Winds from a southerly direction could move any objects on the sea surface in this corridor towards the coastal sections surveyed.

Evidence exists that some objects in the South Wind Corridor region can move great distances northward. During a 12 day period from February 1-12th, 1994, the strandline on the coast between Ocean Grove and Point Lonsdale was littered with large flight feathers. A sample feather was identified as coming from the Shy Albatross *Diomedia cauta* by Dr.Rory O'Brien ornithologist of Melbourne Museum.

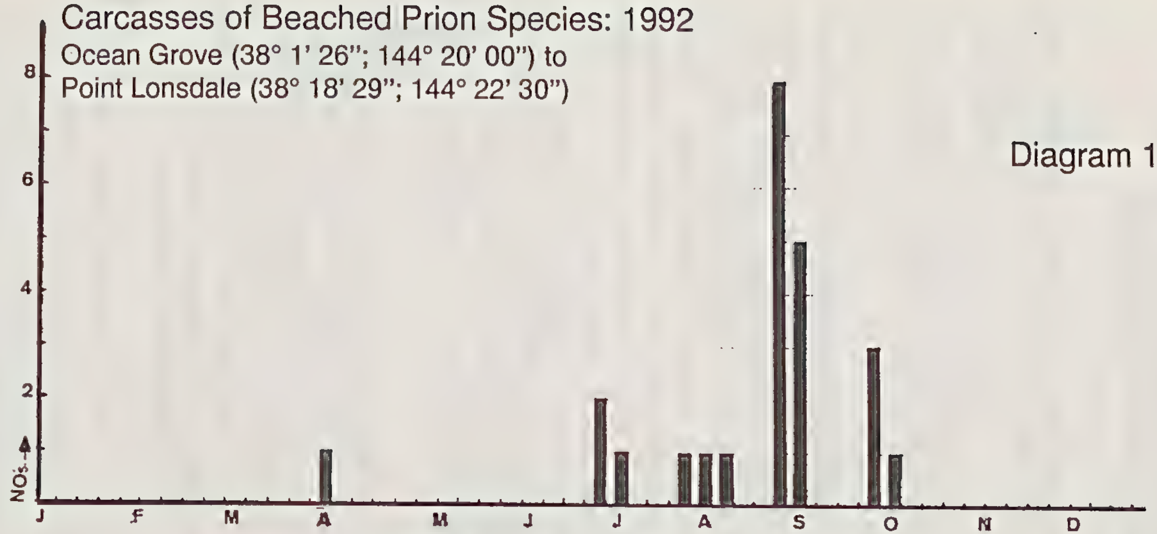


Diagram 1

Carcasses of Beached Prion Species: 1992
Ocean Grove (38° 1' 26"; 144° 20' 00") to
Point Lonsdale (38° 18' 29"; 144° 22' 30")

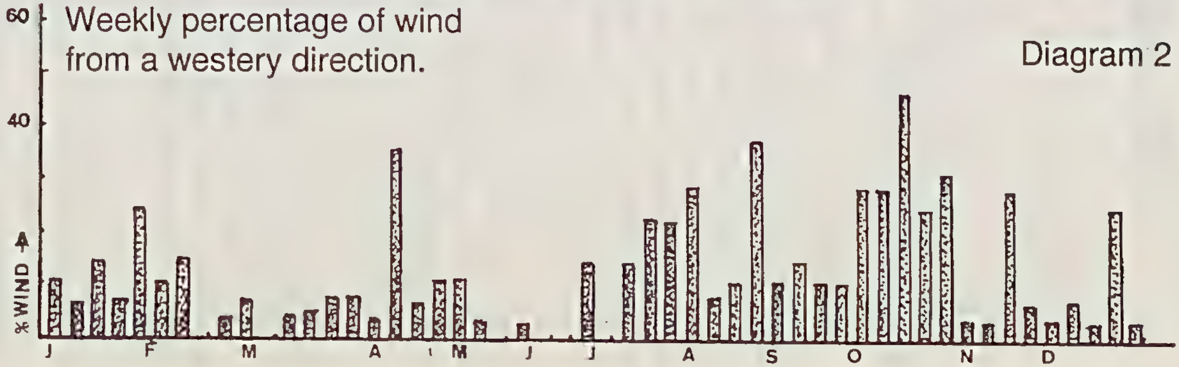
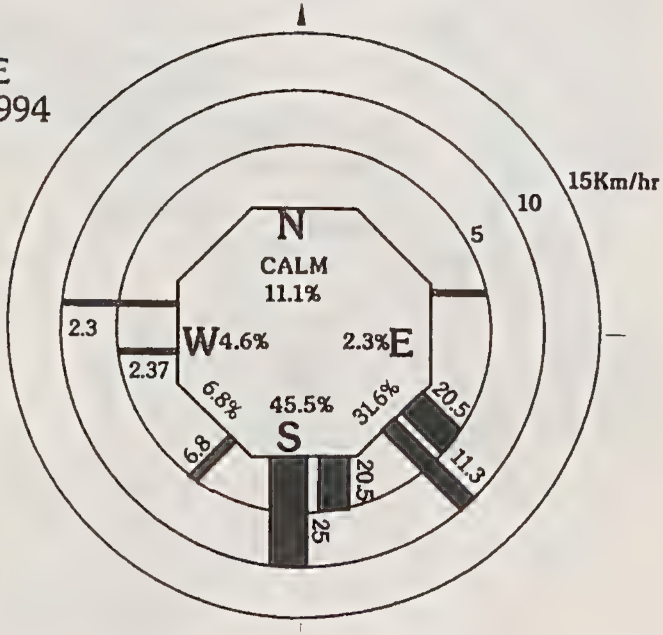


Diagram 2

Weekly percentage of wind
from a westery direction.

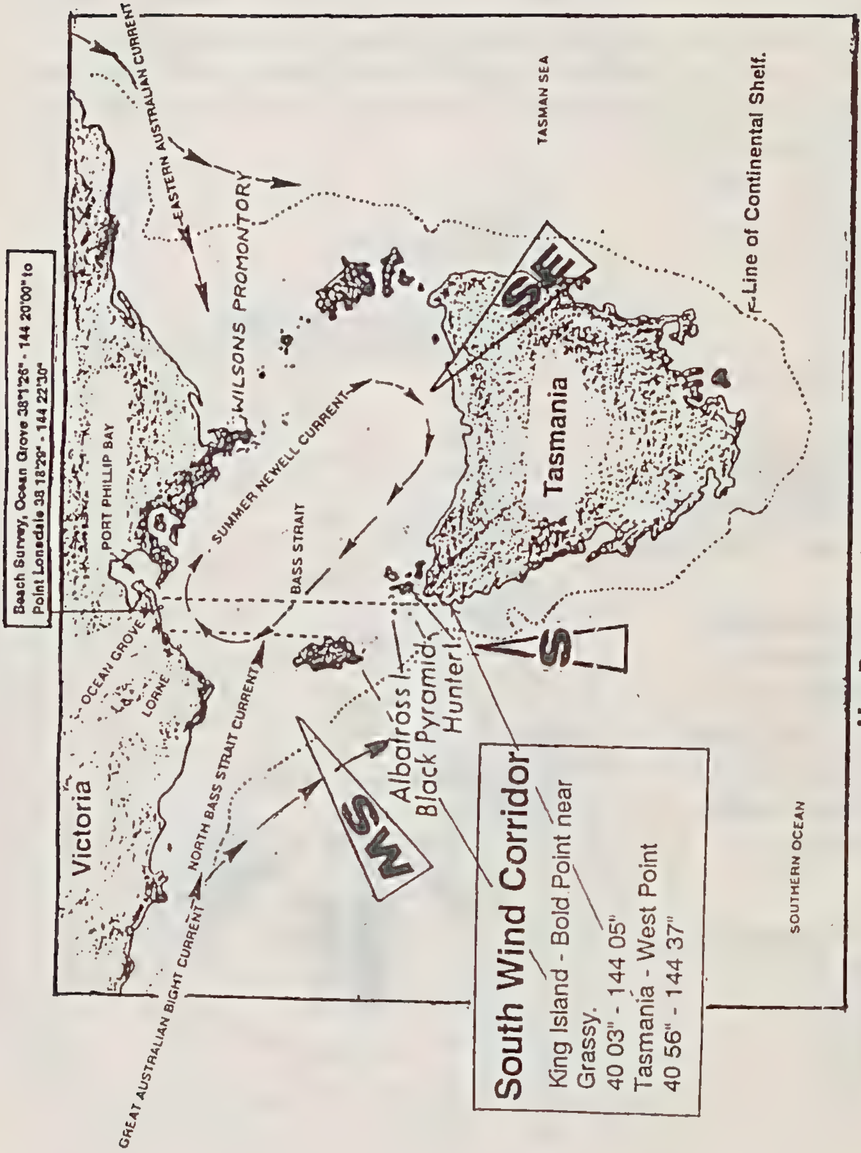
The Shy Albatross is the only albatross to nest in southern Australian waters, on Albatross Island in Bass Strait. Bibby (1992) noted that surface winds of 20 Knots (37 Km/ hr) would move a floating carcass 25 Km in 24 hours. At this speed, the feathers would need to be drifting under the influence of southerly winds for about 10 days to be transported from the breeding area to the Victorian coast. The wind rose for this time period (diagram 3) shows a pattern that could produce these conditions of sustained southerly winds.

WIND ROSE
OCEAN GROVE
FEB 1st - 12th 1994



Figures show wind speed, direction and % of total time that wind was in a particular direction.

Diagram 3.



Map based on article "Waves" Frank Flynne, Torquay Vic

The finding of what the author believes to be a headless Tasmanian Black Currawong *Strepera fuliginosa* carcase on the 12th October 1992 after a period of very heavy rainfall was probably also associated with the South Wind Corridor. The bird was coloured black all over with a white-tipped tail bar and a small crescent shaped white bar on the wing.

Other wind pattern indicators that can be noted include the general flotsam and jetsam on the beach. Labelled items can be traced to local or foreign shipping and analysis of shipping movements can then help in the understanding of drift movement. Some items are heavily encrusted with barnacles indicating a long residence time in the ocean. This can allow some estimate of the speed of drift movement if the initial site of disposal was known.

References

Bibby, C.J. (1981) "An Experiment on Recovery of Dead Sea Birds from the North Sea" *Ornis Scandinavia* 12, 261-265

Norman,F.L. (1992) "Distribution and Abundance of Sea Birds of Phillip Island and within Port Phillip Bay, Victoria 1986 - 1988" *EMU* 91, (5), April 1992.

Pescott, T. (1983) Birds of Geelong. Neptune Press, Newtown, Geelong.

Chris Gray
8 Rainbow Court
Ocean Grove 3226

PLANT GROUP 1993-94 REPORT

Once again the continuing interest of a growing number of club members who have a special interest in plant life ensured a successful year's program.

Illustrated presentations and discussions on Preserving Plant Specimens, Ferns, Wetland Plants, Daisies, Orchids, An Alpine Plant Workshop, Germination, Heaths, and Garden Weeds together with excursions to observe streamside vegetation along Thompsons Creek, orchids at Anglesea, bushland at Steiglitz and regrowth and revegetation at Buckleys Falls on a cold wet evening in December provided opportunities to be better informed on a wide variety of subjects.

Most of the activities were led by group members and they are thanked for sharing their knowledge and experience. Mark Trengove and Chris Hose deserve special mention and encouragement as they are involved in projects which increase public awareness of our local flora.

Our two visiting speakers were David Sutherland and Bill Gunn. David led a very informative session on the preparation and mounting of plant specimens and displayed some of his outstanding Herbarium items. Bill presented a most enlightening talk and demonstration on the commonly known heath family EPACRIDACEAE. Both contributions were greatly appreciated.

The general community is becoming more aware of our natural environment and it is hoped that our 93-94 program has enabled both long standing and recent members gain a greater understanding and appreciation of matters botanical.

Is that enough; what more should we do?

Dick Southcombe
Plant Group Co-ordinator

BIRD GROUP REPORT 1993-94.

The Bird group has successfully completed another year of activities. The quest to improve our knowledge about the world of birds was made even more enjoyable through contact with the friendly people who attended the meetings and other activities.

This year saw the introduction of the "end of the month" Saturday morning bird walks. This gave the opportunity for individual members to show off their own special bird area. The continuing interest in these short excursions has meant that they will continue for the coming year.

Congratulations to all those people who shared their notable observations by writing out record slips. We are always interested in the arrival and departure times of non-resident species, records of birds that are uncommon in this region or records of usual behaviour displayed by birds. Special thanks to Alban Lloyd-Jones who enters all local records onto a computer data base and to Marilyn Hewish for collating the records for publication in the "Geelong Naturalist."

Guest speakers at our monthly meetings have covered a wide range of topics. G.F.N.C. members who spoke included Dave King's account of observing birds at the Portarlington waste water treatment plant, Peter Coates who gave details of how he goes about the treatment of injured birds, Marilyn Hewish who entertained us with her adventures in the wet and dry in the Tibooburra area, Rohan Bugg showing his great slides taken at various places, John Bottomley detailing birds of Hong Kong, Trevor Pescott with his intriguing investigation into the final resting place of the bodies of some of Australia's extinct emu species, Claire McCormick who used a video she produced to introduce the birds of Serendip and Craig Morley who gave an account of the special birds he encountered in the Cairns region. Other speakers from outside the club gave us information on Babblers and the diverse range of birds found in South America. We are grateful for Margaret Cameron's work in organising the program and special thanks to all who spoke.

Bird Group members again ventured forth to record birds in the Summer and Winter wader counts plus the annual Challenge Bird Count run by the Bird Observer's Club.

We were joined by many new members during the year and we thank them for their interest and enthusiasm about our group.

In conclusion, I would like to thank everyone who regularly attend the Bird Group. By sharing our common interest in bird life, we have all experienced an enrichment of our lives.

Barry Lingham
Bird Group Co-ordinator

GROUP CONVENERS

Should you require information about the activities of the groups within the club, kindly contact the following members.

Biodiversity Group
Les Barry, 13 Gwyther Rd., Highton, 3216. Tel: 430 061.

Bird Group
Barry Lingham, 49 Cuthbertson Dve., Ocean Grove, 3226. Tel: 554 291.

Conservation Group
Graeme Tribe, 2 Dare St., Ocean Grove, 3226. Tel: 552 302.

Jerringot Group
Dennis Greenwell, 4 White St., Belmont, 3216. Tel: 437 047.

Junior Group
Ian Woodland, 33 Grant St., Newtown, 3220. Tel: 216 517.

Plant Group
Dick Southcombe, 4 Peary St., Belmont, 3216. Tel: 433 916.

PROGRAM OCTOBER/NOVEMBER

OCTOBER.

4 General Meeting. "Butterflies & Ant Blues."
David Britton.
Junior Group. "Life in a Tree."
7/10 WVFNCA Campout. Anglesea Field Workshops.
7/16 VFNCA Field Studies/Skills Workshops. Anglesea.
11 Plant Group Excursion. Anglesea.
16 Club Excursion. Visit Anglesea Campout/ BBQ.
22 Plant Group Excursion. Wetlands & Grasstree Park.
Leader: Chris Hose.
25 Bird Group. Alan Lill. "Rainbow Bee-eaters".
26 Biodiversity Group. Lepidoptera & Hymenoptera.
29/30 You Yangs Boneseed Eradication.
Leaders: Rob Beardsley. Ph: 411 951
Valda Dedman. Ph: 432 374

NOVEMBER

1 Biodiversity Group Excursion.
Looking for Ant Blue Butterfly.
Leader: Dennis Greenwell Ph: 437 047
1 General Meeting."Lord Howe Island" Mark Trengove
1 Juniors: "Wasps and Bees."
8 Plant Group Excursion. "Colac Orchids."
Leader: Joe Hubbard Ph: 292 898
20 Excursion: Ocean Grove Estuary, Reserve and Garden.
Leaders: Jan McKenzie Ph: 551 843
Graeme Tribe Ph: 552 302
22 Bird group: "The Summer of The O.B.P."
Marilyn Hewish.
23 Biodiversity Workshop: "Leaf Litter Life."

GEELONG FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB INC.

CONTENTS

Editorial		70
Ture Hergstrom	President's report 1993-94	71
Valda Dedman	Jerringot report	72
Dianne Hughes	Poaching In The Inverleigh Common	74
Dennis Greenwell	The Eucalyptus Sawfly	76
Les Barrow and Dennis Greenwell	Biodiversity Group report	79
Chris Gray	Beached Seabird Carcasses and Wind Patterns	81
Dick Southcombe	Plant group 1993-94 report	86
Barry Lingham	Bird group report 1993-94	87

Vol.30 No.4
October 1994

P 570.5
G 297